

For a Debate in Parliament on the Negro Question, See First Page.
For the Conclusion of the Tough Yarn, see Fourth Page.

WHIGS' CITIZENS: have you registered your names? The Commissioners of Registry are now in session in all the Wards. After to-morrow you will have no opportunity of having your name placed upon the Registry List, and can only vote by procuring a witness to prove your residence and obtaining a certificate.

Editorial Correspondence.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 2 P. M.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION assembled in this city at 12 o'clock, to-day. On first calling the roll, Delegates from FORTY-SEVEN Counties responded, and more will doubtless come in by the Western Cars. A stronger Convention in talent and character has never assembled in the Empire State. It was called to order by Hon. ISAAC LACEY of Monroe, on whose motion Hon. HENRY A. LIVINGSTON, of Dutchess, was temporarily called to the Chair, and JOSEPH JULIAND of Chenango, appointed Secretary. The Counties having been called, and NINETY-FOUR delegates from Forty-seven Counties appeared, on motion of Gen. OSTRUM of Ulster, a Committee of one from each Senate District was appointed to select officers for the Convention, who after retiring, proposed Hon. GEORGE W. PATTERSON of Chautauque for President, ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE of New York, Col. LIVINGSTON of Dutchess, and six other Vice-Presidents, with four Secretaries, as will be found below. The call of the Convention was read. Committees were then appointed to report an Address and Resolutions expressing the sense of the Convention: a brief and animated Address was made by the President; and the Convention then took a recess till 3 o'clock.

A glance at the list of Delegates will convince any one acquainted with the public men of our State that NEW-YORK is emphatically represented by those whom the Freemen have delighted to honor. Several Members of Congress, Senators, two ex-Speakers, and at least forty former Members of Assembly are among them. When it is considered that but a very short time elapsed since the Call was issued, while there are no Nominations to make, and few or no coveted offices depending this Fall, the Convention is well attended. But the WHIG CAUSE is justly dear to the People of New-York, and the unfurling of the flag is of itself enough to cause a general rally of strong arms and gallant hearts.

The temper of the Convention is admirable. Cool, prudent, and forbearing, it is yet indelible in its devotion to Whig Principles and Measures, and will so approve itself in its deliberations and their result. There is no fear of the division of the party on the one hand or a hair's breadth of dereliction from principle on the other. The Committee on Address and Resolutions are now in session. I doubt not that these will reflect faithfully the Whig sentiment of the Empire State, and elicit a hearty response from the hearts of her unconquerable Freemen. Other States may falter, as they have done before; but NEW-YORK, as before, WILL PROVE TRUE TO HERSELF AND THE COUNTRY.

STATE CONVENTION.

At the Whig State Convention held at the village of Syracuse, agreeably to the call of the State Central Committee, on the 6th day of October, 1841, on motion of Mr. Lacy, Hon. Henry A. Livingstone, of Dutchess Co., was called to the Chair, and Joseph Juliard, of Chenango, appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen presented their names as delegates to the Convention:

Albany—Daniel D. B. Ward, Thaddeus Joy, Joel B. Nott, Allegany—Lorenzo Deany, Nathaniel Cox, Broome—E. C. Kent, Cayuga—Timothy H. A. Albert, Frank H. Perry, Chenango—George W. Patterson, R. Carrington, Chenango—Joseph Juliard, Daniel Gray, Elmer Danck, Chautauque—Charles Cox, Clinton—Berk Niles, L. G. Mickles, Clinton—Col. D. Burton, Cortlandt—Henry A. Livingston, Isaac Platt, Erie—Mildred Fitzhugh, Essex—Jonathan Burnett, Franklin—George B. R. Gore, Fulton—George W. Patterson, Hamilton—David R. Bacon, John H. Martindale, Greene—R. Doran, Peter Hubbard, Herkimer—G. G. Campbell, Elias Funk, Jefferson—Charles E. Clark, Abner Baker, Jr., Joseph M. Allen, Lewis—A. W. Clark, Livingston—M. Brooks, Wm. Wood, Madison—A. Lawrence Foster, Jonathan D. Ledyard, James B. Edwards, Montgomery—Isaac Lacy, Ephraim Goss, Monticello—Phineas Randall, New York—John C. Hamilton, J. N. Reynolds, David Graham, John W. Todd, John Stoen, Daniel Ulman, John McDonald, Abraham R. Lawrence, Niagara—Peter B. Porter, Jr., Onondaga—F. Gould, E. W. Leavenworth, Joseph Thomas, Victory Burdette, Orleans—John H. Ostrum, Solomon Case, Isaac Curry, Calvin B. Gay, Ontario—Robert L. Rose, Robert C. Nicholas, Orange—James Patten, Orleans—Timothy C. Strong, Oswego—Wm. Dyer, Edward P. Judson, Oswego—William Uter, Brastus Cook, Rensselaer—James M. Stevenson, Richard P. Herrick, John M. Cassell, Saratoga—Samuel Tilmam, John Stuart, Schoharie—Wm. McConut, Schoharie—Levi Toten, Orrin Root, St. Lawrence—John W. Grant, Roswell Green, Steuben—Thomas A. Johnson, John Whiting, Charles Adams, Sullivan—John Maynard, Tazewell—Charles F. Johnson, Tompkins—Alpha H. Shaw, Ulster—James N. Mitchell, Washington—Charles Keyser, Maria Lee, Wayne—John M. Holley, Otis Clapp, Samuel S. Brush, Westchester—E. G. Sutherland, Wyoming—Abel Webster, John W. Brownson, Yates—E. J. Fowler.

On motion of John H. Ostrum, Esq., it was Resolved, That a Committee consisting of one from each Senatorial District be appointed to nominate officers for the Convention, viz:

District. 1st Wm. W. Todd, 5th Charles E. Clark, 2d James N. Mitchell, 6th Daniel Gray, 3d Thaddeus Joy, 7th Otis Clapp, 4th Jonathan Burnett, 8th John H. Martindale.

The Committee made the following report of officers which was unanimously adopted.
For President, Hon. GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Chautauque.
For Vice Presidents, ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, of New-York, THADDEUS JOY, of Albany, HENRY A. LIVINGSTON, of Dutchess, Wm. DYER, of Oswego, Gou. MARTIN LEE, of Washington, JOSEPH JULIAND, of Chenango, JOHN M. HOLLEY, of Wayne, PETER B. PORTER, Jr., of Niagara.
For Secretaries, JAMES M. STEVENSON, of Rensselaer, JOSEPH MULLIS, of Jefferson, CALVIN D. BARTON, of Clinton, DAVID R. BACON, of Genesee.
The President, upon taking the Chair, made an eloquent and able address upon the object and call of this Convention.

On motion of Gen. Lee, it was Resolved, That a Committee of Gen. composed of one from each Senatorial District, be chosen to report an Address and Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair said Committee: Messrs. Lee of Washington, Graham of New-York, Mitchell of Ulster, Dorian of Greene, Ostrum of Oneida, Johnson of Steuben, Gould of Onondaga, and Brownson of Wyoming.

On motion of Mr. Clarke of Jefferson, the Rules of the last House of Assembly were adopted as the Rules to regulate the deliberations of this Convention.

On motion of Dr. Freeman, the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, United States Senator, and Hon. Henry Wells, of Yates county, were admitted to seats as honorary members of this Convention.

The call of the Whig State Central Committee was then read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The Address of the Whig Members of Congress was, on motion, referred to the same committee.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in the afternoon.

By some unaccountable mistake, stupidity or negligence on the part of the messenger entrusted with our packages, we have not received our report of yesterday's proceedings on the Trial of McLeod. An interesting letter on the subject, however, will be found in another column; and the proceedings, which we copy below are from the Extra Sun.

TRIAL OF ALEX. McLEOD.

ONEIDA OVER AND TERMINER.

Third Day... Wednesday Morning Oct. 6.

On the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. District Attorney Wood, for the prosecution, called to the stand Charles Parke, who being sworn, testified—

I am a native of Canada, and was raised at Chippewa. I was tending bar for Mr. Davis in that place at the time of the destruction of the Caroline. I had then been with Mr. Davis three or four months. It was first discovered that any one was on Navy Island, on a Sunday. I know the prisoner McLeod; have known him a greater portion of the time he held the office of Deputy Sheriff of Niagara District. During the afternoon preceding the destruction of the Caroline, I saw him at Chippewa. I saw him a number of times during that day, and toward the close of the day; I saw him also after dark. A gentleman came in and inquired for him between 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening, and he was shown to McLeod's chamber—he having retired to bed. McLeod got up, dressed himself, came down into the bar-room, and told Mr. Davis that if his (McLeod's) brother inquired for him, to say to him that he had gone to Niagara. About half or three quarters of an hour after that I saw him again, between Davis's and the Chippewa Cut. There were a number of people about and near him, but whether they were his company or not I cannot say. After that I saw him, and some hundred more, by the side of some boats on the bank of the river. Some got into the boats, but afterward they got out, and towed the boats about three quarters of a mile, where they embarked on board the boats, and shoved off from the shore. They steered across the river, but I do not know where they went. The boats were towed up empty on account of the current. This occupied about an hour, and then I returned home and went to bed, leaving up Mr. Johnson, who was also a bartender in the house. I have not seen Mr. Johnson lately, but understand he is at Detroit.

The next I saw of McLeod was about sunrise the next morning, when I saw him on the square in front of Mr. Davis's house. There were a number of people not far from him, but none very near him, nor do I know that any one was in his company. If I recollect right, on the previous evening he wore a sword by his side. I did not hear him say anything. I saw him again not long afterwards, in the forenoon, while I was standing on Mr. Davis's stoop. Afterwards I was in the habit of seeing him frequently almost every day. A number of officers boarded there; I have heard him say something about the destruction of the Caroline; a few days after, a number of them were conversing about it; Capt. Stennett was one, Maj. Cochran, of Dragons, another, and four or five more; and McLeod said, in purport, that he had killed a Yankee; their conversation was in reference to the Caroline; I can speak quite positively about McLeod's getting into the boat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer.

Lives about 17 miles from Chippewa, township of Nane's Creek; has a farm and family; can't exactly say he owns the farm; it was his father's estate, and he holds in common with the other heirs; is 29 years of age; tended bar about three and a half months for Mr. Davis; it was a very busy time; a man named Johnson was there before witness came; don't recollect the number of the guests exactly; probably six or eight formed the guests; can tell the names of some; there were Captain Stennett, Lieut. Caldwell, Capt. Leckie, Maj. Cochran, of the Dragons; can't remember the names of the others; there were a great many occasional guests; can't tell what guests were there the day before or after the burning of the Caroline; can tell several in the square the day before; he then saw Mr. Howie, Mr. Brown, officers of the artillery; doesn't recollect what they were doing; more than he could say what led him to take notice of these persons.

Where was McLeod when he was boasting? In the mess-room. Where was the mess-room? Over the bar up stairs. What day was it? A day or two after. What did you hear any other one say? Well, they were talking. What about? Can't say exactly. Can you not tell what they said as well as what McLeod said? Well, it was something about that. Which one was it? Can't tell; they all talked together. How long were you in? Perhaps five minutes, perhaps more. Can you not be more precise? No; I didn't keep a time-piece. What did you go in for? I was called in. What for? To bring in beer or liquor. Did you hear any thing else? Can't recollect any thing else. Where were you on the evening of 29th? As to dates I can't say. What day was the Caroline burnt? Don't know the date. Where did you go out after that, then? No where. Why? Because I had no business out. When after that did you leave the house for any length of time? Can't recollect particularly; I suppose it must have been a month after. Did business keep you so confined? Yes. Was the 29th a busy day? Every day was. Was it a dark night? Not very light, nor very dark. Was there moonlight? I think not. What hour did you go out that evening? Could not tell the time—there was no time-piece in the house. You said ten o'clock? Perhaps it was—perhaps later. Why did you go out? From an invitation of a friend. Who? Peter B. Nellis. Where did he invite you to? Up the river to see the Caroline burnt. Where does Nellis live? He is moved to Forty-mile Creek.

Did you see the Caroline destroyed? No—But I saw her on fire. Indeed—how long did you stand on the shore after the boats left? On! I stirred about for an hour. Who returned with you? Nobody. When did you go to bed? Can't tell—we had no time-piece. Can't you guess? Possibly it was twelve o'clock. Did you see the fire before you left? Not long. Where were you then? I was half way home. How long did you look at the fire? Not long. Three minutes? Perhaps so—I was tired before that. Was it noisy or still? Quite still—the wind was calm. No noise! None that I recollect. Did you know what the fire was? Yes, and Mr. Nellis thought the same. He returned with you then? Yes, so far as the beacon light. Who was with you besides Nellis, going up the river? Captain Nellis—a cousin of the others. Who invited him? Don't know. There were no others? None that I considered in my company. Can you tell any others who were strolling up? Can't be particular. Had you any difficulty in passing? I had to give the countersign. What was it? "Place." I think. Who gave you it? Mr. Nellis. Was it going up or down? Going up. How did you go down? I gave no countersign then. Did you see the sentinels then? Yes, the same that hailed me before. Did you all give the countersign? Yes—he chal-

lenged us. What did you say? "A Friend." What then? He demanded the countersign and I gave it. Did you know the soldier? Yes, Robert Miller. Can you give any other reason why you didn't want to see the fire? Well, I wasn't very particularly desirous to know any thing about it. If so, why did you leave your business to go up to see it? Oh! the house wasn't very full then—there was no one there scarcely. You remember that? Yes. How many boats were there when they started? I don't recollect whether they all went up the river—there were eight boats altogether. How? By land. All of them? Yes. Any light about the boats? No. In which boat did McLeod go aboard? Can't say he went in them at all. Who else there did you know? I saw three or four. Who?

The Attorney General here interposed. He thought it hard that after striking out such questions from his interrogatories, the counsel for the prisoner should go the length of asking such questions of his (the Attorney General's) witness.

The Court—The only object can be to test the accuracy and integrity of the witness, and in that case such questions are proper.

The Attorney General only wished the same rule applied in his favor.

Who did you see then in the boats? Oh, I knew one Macdonald. Know his christian name? No. What else? I don't know. How near were you to the boat? Very close. How near to McLeod? Five or ten feet. Did you speak to him? No. Did you hear him speak? Yes. What did he say? Something about getting into the boats. Who didn't speak to any of the party? No. How many persons went into the boat? I don't understand you. How many were in when they embarked in the Chippewa creek? I don't know the number. Did you remain on board? Yes. How many composed the party? I can't tell. How near were you to this party when they embarked to leave the shore? About four or five feet—very near. You can tell no other but McLeod? Macdonald and Capt. Drew. None else. Did you look McLeod in the face? Yes. What occasioned that? I am in the habit of looking people in the face (a laugh). What boat did McLeod go aboard? I can't tell. Was it the same boat with Drew? Can't say. In the same boat with Macdonald? No, he did not. Did all the boats cross the river? No—they didn't all leave the shore. How many left the shore? Seven. How many were left? One. What became of it? I don't know. How many went in each boat? I think about eight or nine. About an equal number in each. Yes.

What boat did Drew go in? A boat about the centre. Did you know any man in his boat? Can't say I did. Did you see Col. McNab that night? I don't know him. This was the last you saw of the boats? Yes. You know what they were on? Yes. How? From Nellis. How did he know? I don't know. Didn't you know Col. McNab? No. Hadn't he his head quarters there? I don't know. Have you conversed with any of the prosecuting counsel here? Yes. Where? In Boggs' Where?

[Mr. Hall—I can answer—I desired—Mr. Spencer—I don't want your answer.]

When did you converse with them? Last week. What did you talk about? About commissions in Canada. Nothing but that such had been taken? By the Court—Were the boats regularly entered one after another? No.

By Spencer—Did you pass along the line of the boats? I might have done so, but don't recollect. Where did McLeod go aboard? About the centre boat. Sure of that? Yes, it strikes me. Were you familiarly acquainted with McLeod? Yes? Where? Once when I went to see if he had relinquished his claim on some goods. When was that? I believe now, when I reflect, that ever since the burning of the Caroline, Well, did you ever do business with him at any other time? I can give you the instances when I was in his presence. Where did Ford live? At the Grand River. Was McLeod accustomed to carry arms? Yes; I have seen him wear side arms. At Chippewa? I don't remember. Where did you see him with arms? Deputies at the Falls. Is it customary for Sheriff's Deputies to wear swords? Oh! I suppose not, unless on some expedition attended with danger. Was there any guard-house between the head of the cut and where the boats went off? Not that I know. Was there any guard stationed there? I think there was. What guard? I don't recollect. Was there not a guard of colored men above the mouth of the cut? I think not. Did you get up that night after you went to bed? No. Did you cross a bridge near Dan's tavern? Yes. Was there any guard there? When did you first mention what you knew of this matter, and to whom? I can't say. Who came after you to come here? No person. How came you? I had business at Buffalo and was subpoenaed there. When? Last Monday morning week. Had you been subpoenaed to be about come here? Yes. By whom? By several. Who?

The Attorney General interposed. He saw nothing to warrant such extraordinary procedure. He protested against going into such details, although the witness was perfectly willing to answer.

The Court considered the question proper. The Attorney General asked the Court to protect the witness from disclosing names which might prejudice persons as much as similar disclosures would have prejudiced others on the opposite side.

The Court remarked that however individuals might be prejudiced, every thing important on the trial might be given in evidence, and as the answer now sought might be important the question was proper.

Cross-examination then proceeded—Who asked you to testify against McLeod? A person religiously opposed to taking up arms. I was spoken to a week before I came across, to know if I was coming across to Buffalo. I answered I was. What distance did you live from Buffalo? About forty miles. Where were you when spoken to? About Chippewa. Had you been spoken to before you left home on this trial? I can't say I was. Recollect yourself. I was spoken to just before leaving home. Were you spoken to a month before? Possibly I was. What was said then? I was asked if I was coming here, and I said no. How long were you in Buffalo when subpoenaed. Early on the Monday morning after getting there. What was your business at Buffalo? To buy books, a plough and a stove. Who took you there? Several, one Pierce was among them who said he knew me and was in Chippewa when I left for Buffalo. Is there a good road that route? Generally it is. Did you purchase the books? No, I hadn't time. Where is your team? I sent it home with my brother-in-law. Why? They needed it at home. Why did you not get your plough? I hadn't time to look about for it, at 8 o'clock I was set in motion for this place (a laugh). Did you not think you could go home? I supposed I should have to pay the penalty mentioned in the subpoena if I didn't come here, though I didn't care so much for that, yet when Mr. Hawley said he would compel me I submitted and came.

By Mr. Hall—What prevented you from coming over to this side? From fear of being taken as a witness? Did the counsel fear you any evidence, or dictate, or advise as to your testimony? No, Sir. Were you spoken to during the evening before this expedition with reference to joining? I was at the time of starting, and declined.

By Mr. Spencer—Who at Chippewa asked you if you were coming to Buffalo?

Mr. Hall interposed; he thought the question immaterial, and the witness was not called on to answer.

The Court thought the question belonging to that kind of testimony that was admissible, and its importance could only be known after it was answered.

Mr. Spencer waived the question, and put it as follows: Did you start a week before to go to Buffalo? Yes. For what purpose? The same as already stated. To get these things? Yes. And fear of being taken as a witness prevented you going?

Yes. Who asked you to go on board the boat?

Mr. Spencer—Well, I'm done with you, and am sorry you consumed so much time. What do you mean by that look, sir? continued Mr. Spencer, as the witness passed him on his way from the stand. "Oh, sir, I suppose I have a right to look at you!" returned the witness.

Next witness called was Henry Myers, who, being sworn, deposed that he lives near Canandaigua—works on a farm—once resided in Canada—is a citizen of the United States by birth—left for Canada seven years ago; has not been there since—has seen the prisoner before this trial—returned from Canada shortly before the Caroline was burnt—saw the prisoner twice in Canada—once at St. David's—and when I moved out of Canada, at Niagara—saw him on the latter occasion in a tavern on the north side of the road, to bait his horses—went into the bar-room—saw there a number of soldiers—some had weapons—some had not. There was some talk about the man that shot Durfee—one said "where's the man?" McLeod said, "Here he is—I'm the man!" He then pulled out a horseman's pistol, and said it was the pistol that shot him. Then he pulled out his sword, and said "there's the blood of a d-d Yankee!"—holding out the sword. There was blood on the sword—on the end for about four inches—it was day—witness went out to feed the horses—two or three followed him—they asked him where he was going—witness replied he was going to Geneva, as his wife didn't like Canada—some of them said witness was a d-d rebel and should not go any further. Witness staid under the shed some time, and at last McLeod said if witness was a mind to treat the company he might go home—witness said he would not mind doing that—then went into the bar-room, and treated to the amount of a dollar—then was allowed to go and proceeded on his journey. Has not since heard McLeod say any thing of this matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer.

Do you live at Geneva village? No—seven miles west of it. On the turnpike? Yes. Have you lived there since coming from Canada? No; I lived a year 6 miles from Geneva. Why did you leave Canada? On account of the trouble. Did it trouble you? Not in particular, but my wife was not contented. Have you been very quiet since the trouble? Yes, and as quiet before. When did you leave Canada? About ten days after the Caroline was burnt. When did you get acquainted with McLeod? About a year before I left, at St. David's. What had you to do with them there? Nothing. Did he stay over night? Yes, I believe so. Where did you see him again? At Niagara. Any body else there that you knew? No. Had you seen him before he showed his pistol? No. Can you now tell what the man said before McLeod spoke? The man asked "Where is the man that shot Durfee?" What sort of a man was he? A soldier? I reckon he was not. How many were in the bar room? Twenty or thirty. Then what did McLeod say? "Here he is. By God, I'm the one!" Then he held up the pistol, and said, "Here 's the pistol that shot him!" then he pulled out his sword and said "There 's the blood of a d-d Yankee!"

When did you first tell of this? After I got to Canandaigua. What induced you to talk of it? It was talked of a good deal there about. Who were present when you talked of it? One Thomas and one Buskirk. What did you tell them? The same story I told you. Who wrote to Lockport? I understood that Sherwood did. When I don't tell. What came after you? A stranger—I don't know. When? I was subpoenaed by Sherman last winter, a stranger subpoenaed me here. Is he one of the Patriots? I guess not. Did you go to Lockport? No—I got a letter telling me not to come.

When were you subpoenaed here? Two weeks since last Monday. Were you promised any thing? Nothing—but I was told that I would be paid my expenses. I said I had nothing. Was that true? Yes. Did you come the nearest way from Canada? They said I couldn't cross at Black Rock. How far was that route out of the way? Can't tell. Which way did you go when you went into Canada? I went by water. What was the difficulty at Black Rock? I can't tell—only they said I couldn't cross there. Where did you cross? At Queenston opposite Lewiston. Where did you go from Lewiston? I went by the ridge road to Rochester. How long did you stay at Lewiston? Over night. How long at Queenston? No longer than to get a pass. Where did you come to get to Queenston? From Niagara. At what house at Niagara Falls did you see McLeod? I don't remember—but it was on the north side of the road. Where was the shed? Near the house—I think on the east side. Was it a splendid house? No, not at all. Did you come by way of Chippewa? I can't tell. Where did you cross the Chippewa river? I can't tell. Did you pass through Chippewa? I don't know where Chippewa is.

Did you see any soldiers till you came to this house? I saw some at Grand River. Had you seen any at other places before as you saw at the tavern? No. Where did you come in sight of the Niagara river? I can't say; two or three miles before I came to the Falls. What conveyance were you in? A sleigh. Did you cross any river that day? Yes; but I can't tell where. What distance from the Falls? I couldn't tell. Did you hear McLeod called by name? I did. By whom? I don't know. Had you seen him before his name was called? No. How was the name called? Under the shed one called him Alexander, and another called him Sandy McLeod. Did you hear his name called any where else? No.

By the Court—Did the person calling him speak to McLeod? What was the form of expression? He said, "Alexander McLeod, is it best to let him off or not?" What answer was given? He said, "If he treats we will let him go."

By Spencer—How was the other name introduced? I said, "I had nothing to do with either party, and would not mind trotting it;" and then the man said, "Sandy McLeod, let us go in and take something." What was drank? Some took rum and some took brandy. Can you be more particular in fixing the day it was after the burning of the Caroline? No, I can't. Was his name mentioned at St. David's? Yes. What took you there? I was staying all night there. Where had McLeod the sword? Under his coat in a belt. What kind of a sword? A short one. Did you see more than one pistol? I believe not. What is bloody? No, I think not. Had you ever heard what sort of arms the men had who went against the Caroline? No, sir.

In answer to Mr. Hall—I have no doubt that the prisoner at the bar is the man I refer to in my evidence, for I took particular notice of him, as I determined if I ever caught him on the American side I would use him as he used me.

Mr. Hall here said that some of the witnesses had been prevented from coming into the Court. The Court directed the constables to attend every facility for the ingress of all business having business in the Court.

Calvin Willson was next sworn and examined. He deposed that he resides in the county of Niagara; knows the prisoner; owned and kept the ferry across Niagara, called Youngstown ferry, 6 miles below Kingston ferry; saw the prisoner between the 5th and 15th of January 1838; saw him in a public house kept by one James Miller in the town of Niagara; there was a number of people with him; he knew a young man of the name of Reynolds; also saw Mr. Miller; thought that he saw John Morier there; also a young man named Meredith, and a young man named Elmley whom he had seen before; they were in a sitting-room in a public house—heard them conversing—the subject was brought up by Reynolds in reference to the Caroline affair which had taken place a few days before; he wished to know how many been killed; then McLeod replied that he thought there wasn't more than three or four, and he didn't know but five might have been; and he didn't know he didn't know; that there was one d-d Yankee or more lying dead on the wharf.

THE McLEOD CASE.

Ulster, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Three days have been consumed in the trial of McLeod, and the prosecution has been continued for nine hours a day. To-morrow, I think, will close the examination of witnesses for the prosecution. If so, it is probable that the defence will be closed this week. Indeed, there is some promise that the prosecution will close their testimony early this evening, the Judge as I write, at half past 5, giving notice that he shall call evening sessions until the trial is disposed of, which he hopes will be by Saturday. On no account, if it could possibly be helped, he has said, would he have the trial go over Sunday next. The Attorney General, a moment or two prior to this, also gave notice that he should close with his witnesses to-morrow forenoon. The evening session, it is now hoped, will dispose of all of them. An attachment has been sent out for a number who had not come in; and one or two witnesses for the prosecution, it has been said, have made their escape. Among them I have heard of one who said he entered the boat with McLeod at Chippewa Creek upon the night of the 29th of December. This witness also further testified that he saw McLeod climb up the rail of the Caroline—that he asked him to fire at Durfee when Durfee was on the wharf—that he, the intended witness, declining to do so, McLeod took the gun from his hand, and deliberately shot Durfee down. This man made his escape some days since, and the Sheriff, I have heard, returned from Oswego this morning with information that he could not find him. The testimony elicited to-day, you will see, is very important. The most material witness, save one, declined to answer the important questions—Whether he aided to set on foot an expedition against Durfee? whether he knew Benjamin Lott? whether he did secrete him or not? All would have been proved upon him, it is said, and much more, if he had answered. But, availing himself of the privilege of not giving testimony which would convict him as violating the laws of the State and the Country, he declines to answer.

Another witness for the prosecution swears strongly as to the prisoner's participation in the deed of blood and murder connected with the destruction of the Caroline. This was Parks, and this morning a man, who professes to know much more, comes forward and nullifies all the testimony of Parks by giving a state of facts altogether different connected with the parties and boats engaged in the dismemberment. The hour of twelve to-day was the darkest one for the prisoner since the commencement of the prosecution. This evening the signs of acquittal are much more favorable, as the fact of his presence on board the Caroline is not yet proved or attempted to be proved, and as his participation in fact is matter of great doubt, and entangled by the greatest and, in one or two instances, the most absurd contradiction; of his boasting that he was on board the Caroline, there is not so much doubt, and in the minds of many not any doubt. But the witnesses' testimony is in a great measure impeached, from the fact that they who remember McLeod in word and person so distinctly, seem to remember no body else or any thing else connected with the Caroline.

During the sitting to-day there has been some spirited sparring between the Attorney General, Mr. Hall, and the District Attorney, Mr. Spencer. The former fought skillfully and fairly to resist certain evidence. He argued that it was immaterial; this had no effect with the Judge and opposing counsel; that it was irrelevant, and this had no effect; that it was inadmissible, and this had none whatever. Once, twice and thrice it was contended that the District Attorney was seeking evidence for another forum—for use elsewhere—for his purposes as an officer of the General Government.

Mr. Spencer repelled the insinuation in the twinkling of an eye. I seek, said he, to bring forth only that testimony which is legitimate and applicable to the case before us. I am but counsel of the prisoner upon trial for his life. I am here in no other capacity. The insinuation, therefore, that I seek testimony for other purposes is unfounded for and unwarranted. Believe that the prisoner is innocent of the charge alleged against him, and before the end of this trial has come his innocence will be proved to the world. When, therefore, witnesses are summoned here hostile to him, hostile to the country of which he is a citizen, enlisted in movements against him, wishing his conviction for this purpose, that it may gratify that other worst of feelings, the desire to see two countries at war—when I see and know this, I should be recreant to my own duty not to expose a such witness as the one upon the stand, and such witness as Wilson, who was examined this morning. The Attorney General, briefly rejoined, and the questioning was continued.

The important witness sworn this evening is Leonard Anson, of the Falls. He states that he heard McLeod boast at Chippewa on the 29th of December, that he had killed a d-d Yankee, and saw him hold up a sword, the handle of which was bloody. He was with a party, all of whom were boasting of the shedding of blood. This witness is upon the stand as I close.

After the false charges, how shuffling had malignant aspersions of the tender for the Jonathan, that print can hereafter entirely monopolize the discussion touching "murder articles." We content ourselves with again offering a

REWARD OF FIFTY DOLLARS to any one who will exhibit to us, honestly printed in any book whatever, the passages pretended to be quoted in Tuesday's Tatler from *Delareux on the French Revolution*.

ARRIVAL OF CML. EDWARDS.—At midnight on Wednesday night Oliver M. Lowndes, Esq., arrived here from Philadelphia having in custody Col. Monroe Edwards, alias Caldwell, commonly called the great forger who was brought from the latter City on a requisition of the Governor of this State on the Governor of Pennsylvania. He was committed to prison for examination, on the several charges of extensive forgeries preferred against him.

Sir Charles Bagot, brother to Lord Bagot, and formerly Minister to the United States from the British Government, has been appointed Governor General of the British Provinces in North America. Sir Charles married the eldest daughter of Lord Maryborough, brother to the Duke of Wellington. This appointment was of course made before the tidings of Lord Sydney's death reached England.

POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Correspondence of the Tribune.
MARYLAND ELECTION.
BALTIMORE, Thursday Morning, 9 o'clock.

The worst anticipations of the most timid of the Whigs are more than realized. The city of Baltimore, which last fall gave only a Van Buren majority of 31, now gives Thomas, the Loco-Foco candidate for Governor, 1049 majority! This result, as attesting to the Whigs, and attesting to the Opposition, renders it more than probable that the Loco-Focos have carried the State, and the partial returns from other places abroad make this probability a certainty.

Over a result so disastrous, and which will severely affect, I fear, the elections now about to be held in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the true Whigs of the country cannot too deeply mourn, but I think that we may gather from it the wisdom to teach that moderation and toleration must prevail in ranks, as well among those who lead as those who form the rank and file, and in all things govern deliberations and decide our counsels, or defeat every effort we make to gain or retain power.

That I may be more understood beyond all doubt, I state that the events at Washington—the extra measures designed and urged on, and the rupture of the party occasioned thereby, followed by the denunciation of every man who could not see, or at least silently admit, that the majority in Congress were in all things right—have caused this sad defeat of the Whigs here. You cannot drive the people into measures, and as ought to have been learned before, you may even turn them against a measure by attempting to push it as them, which, if left to themselves, they would have warmly supported.

The Election in Baltimore was very odd, and so quickly did it progress, that when the poles closed, each party felt doubtful of the result. The returns for a few Wards soon however indicated how things were going, and as the Whigs dispersed to their homes, the Loco made the city ring with their shouts and hurrahs.

The detailed statement of the voting in this City you will find in the paper sent with this, and I therefore confine myself to a detail of the returns for Governor, as far as heard from—as follows:

Governor—1841.	President—1841.	V.
Johnston, H. Thomas, L. F. Har.	7377	7296
Baltimore City, 6389	447	693
Do. Co. (3dics.)	447	693
Fredrick, (1d.)	518	519
Cecil, (1d.)	124	139
Amopolis, (1d.)		